

the Trenton, while Bassler cites *Comarocystites punctatus* from the Curdsville at Ottawa, in Ontario, Canada. From this it is evident that Bassler correlates at least the lower Trenton horizons at Ottawa with the Curdsville of central Kentucky. The two horizons at which *Comarocystites* occurs, even if referred to different groups, evidently are not far removed from each other.

25. *Literature on Comarocystites shumardi and obconicus.*

*Comarocystites shumardi*, Meek and Worthen.

Meek and Worthen, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1865, p. 143. Geol. Surv. Illinois, 3, 1868, p. 292, fig.; pl. 1, figs. 1a, b.

The diagram on page 292 is so drawn as to suggest the presence of only three basal plates; in the preparation of this diagram the authors probably were influenced by the original description of *Comarocystites punctatus* (Canadian Journal, 2, 1854, p. 268) in which Billings states that "upon the upper joint of the column stand three low but broad pentagonal plates, with serrated edges above." As a matter of fact, however, these serrated edges suggest the presence of more than three basal plates, although the sutures separating these plates are not clearly defined in the type specimen diagrammed. A line drawn vertically through the center of the diagram would be parallel to the transverse apical food-groove of the specimen, the plates on the left side of the theca being indicated at the top of the diagram, and those on the anal side, at the bottom of the diagram. At the time the diagram was prepared, the upper part of the left side of the theca was concealed by the matrix. Traces of the transverse apical food-groove, bifurcating at the end, were present on the left side of the top of the theca, but were not recognized by the authors. The specimen has been cleaned by the present writer and redrawn for this paper. (Text diagram No. 6). Figure 1a on plate 1 is oriented exactly opposite to the diagram, the anal side facing the top of the figure and the left side facing the bottom. Figure 1b presents the right or anal side of the specimen; the parts immediately surrounding the anal pyramid and all of the upper left hand part of the theca is missing, the extreme top of the figure representing the broken edges of that part of the theca which is beyond the break.